

ECHOES FROM THE FIGHT.

The Modern Woman Is Quick to Adopt

Technical Phrases.

Green is the color of faith and truth, And rose the color of love and youth, And brown of the fruitful clay. Sweet earth is faithful and fruitful and

New friends can never take the same place in our lives as the old. The former may be better liked for the time, their society may have even more attraction, but society may have even more attraction, but in a way they are strangers. If through change of circumstances they go out of our lives, they go out of it altogether. These latter-day friendships have no root, as it were. Their growth is like Jonah's gourd—overshadowing, perhaps, and expansive, but all on the surface; whereas, an old friend remains a friend forever.

Although separated for an indefinite per-iod and not seen for years, if a chance hap-pening brings old comrades together they resume the old relations in the most natur-al manner, and take up the former lines as easily as if there had been no break or interruption of the intimate intercourse of auld lang syne.

Such relations are impossible to establish except in youth, but once made they are for life. As people grow older these friends and associates of youth are apt to be more appreciated, and old relations are oftentimes resumed that have been suffered to languish for many years. These links with the past form a chain that, next to the ties of blood, forms one of the strongest relations of social life. Although pessimists declare that friendship is a myth and what are called intimates are people who consort together for amusement or self-interest, the very fact that there is this feeling of especial kindness for old-time associates proves that there is such a thing as sentiment independent of worldly considerations.

Have you ever thought about the art of talking well and what it does for social life? It is one of those little graces which makes the wheel of time spin easily. Which renders dull moments bright and shy souls

taking weil and what it does for social life? It is one of those little graces which makes the wheel of time spin easily. Which renders dull moments bright and shy souls at ease. The woman nowadays who disregards this little elegance of social life shows herself to be behind the times—gives herself away, as the phrase is, completely. Every woman cannot be a brilliant conversationalist. These are born. But every woman can learn to talk well. Learn it thoroughly and quickly, if thought, good judgment and good taste are exercised.

First of all, there is the enunciation. The enunciation of the woman who is "up in things" is so clear and pretty that the very vocal sounds are pleasurable as they strike the ear. Everyone should expend a few cents upon a good elecutionist's manual and master the little intricacies of sound, the different pronunciations of each letter, and the different methods used in producing sounds. Certain syllables are utterly lost unless the mouth is well opened for their production. In others the whole effect is destroyed when the final consonant is slurred. The voice may be pitched as low as desired, but if enunciation is good the effect will be clear and musical.

Study of a pocket dictionary is another potent aid, according to the Philadelphia Press. Ten minutes a day in study of one's own language will help wonderfully, Choose short and simple words in preference to hig, awkward ones. The taste of the present day runs entirely to plain words and short sentences. Thoughts are more easily short sentences. Thoughts are more easily communicated in this way, and one's meaning more readily grasped. Cultivate the habit of connecting each object with its name. Nothing is more distressing than a sentence in which one is left to guess the nouns, both proper and common.

"I saw Mrs. — to-day. I can't think of her name. But you know who I mean—that awfully pretty woman, who lives on West Spruce street." This was the way a woman tried to communicate a bit of news to a friend. The friend, as it happened, had not the faintest idea of who that awfully pretty woman might be. The entire thread of the conversation was lost to her. A little later the same speaker said: "You ought to read a book I've just finished. It is excellent. It has history in it, you know. It's written by that foreigner with the funny name."

A thoroughly good conversationalist considers her subjects as well as the words and phrases which compose them. Topics which excite violent controversy are always in poor taste. There is an unwritten law in society that the subjects of politics and religion shall be tabooed at social gatherings. Lord Chesterfield would have us avoid discussing children, dress, and the weather. It would be rather hard upon feminine likes and loves to cut off these first two. For every rightly constituted woman enjoys a chat upon new finery and those all-engrossing babies. But with the last of these three topics surely we can dispense. Did you ever think how much of the conversative total is occupied by this tiring topic with si much else to talk offriendship, books, music, art, the drama, people, things and places. And no woman but can learn to talk well upon all of these if she desires. A thoroughly good conversationalist con

Evolution is always an interesting study, whether in the material or physical world; and even in Vanity Fair the various steps of the social climber and the devious ways by which she "gets there" are amusing, although they could hardly be called instructive. Despite the general belief to the centrary, meney is not the only power necessary to achieve success in social life. Many cases occur of women who possess but a minimum of this world's goods, who are not particularly good-looking, not apparently very clever, who obtain the social position they covet in the most incomprehensible manner. Thackerry tells us that by pushing steadily 259 persons out of 1,000 will yield to you. "And what matters if you are considered obtrusive, provided you obtrude," says this keen observer of the folibles and struggles of the fashionable world.

"Do you know what that little Mrs. Push nctually did yesterday?" said good-natured Mrs. Knickerbocker, laughing indulgently. "She is an amusing creature and I asked her to lunch and drive afterward. "Just go on with your yisits, dear Mrs. Knickerbecker," she said. 'I know you must have quantities to make, and I like nothing better than to drive about town. I always find it so much more amusing than the park." "So as I really was behindhand with my visiting list, and I knew every one would be out, I was glad to avail myself of her suggestion.
"'How lucky it was I brought my cardRETURN OF THE SASH.

IT APPEARS ON ALL THE DRESSY GOWNS.

Sleeves Continue to Shrink and Skirts Are Very Much Trimmed-Bodice and Varied Than Ever.

The ever-recurring question of what is to be the fashion in dress seems about to be settled for another brief period now that the importers of French gowns have really the importers of French gowns have really begun to display them. Openings are rapidly gaining the lead in fashlonable Lenten entertainments, if the size of the gatherings they attract is any evidence, says the New York Sun. The first thing you notice in the first half dozen gowns shown is that each has a sash, and not always a ribbon one, either, for the sashes are made of soft black silk, with dragm threads worked over with lace stitches to form several insertions and finished on the edge with a deep netted black silk fringe. On thin, light-colored dresses they are made-of white mousseline de soie, with three wide insertions of black lace set in at intervals across the ends. There are ribbon sashes, too, of satin, taffeta, or moire—anything so that you have a sash, for you are informed that all the new dressy gowns are supplied with them.

The latest sleeve is perceptibly smaller at the top, where the puff has been gradually diminishing for some time; and while the little frills still decorate the ually diminishing for some time; and while the little frills still decorate the shoulder, they, too, have decreased in fullness and width, so that the effect is decidedly less in size. We are reconciled to this, however, by the abundance of trimming, which is a feature of nearly all sleeves. They are tucked diagonally, straight around, or up and down in groups, and rows of lace insertion, bands of narrow beaded galen and black velvet ribbon are set in in various forms. A novel finish just below the two little frills at the shoulder is a sort of ruche of accordion-platted silk to match the gown in color. This is about two and a half inches wide and narrowly hemmed, and one row it set on over another to give it more fullness. Almost any mode of trimming the sleeve which may be fancied is sure to illustrate some variation of this fashion, providing ther is no very bouffant effect at the top.

The variety in skirts and skirt trimmings is perplexing, indeed, after the long period of the fashion of plain skirts, which, with many other merits, have been a relief to the mind by never giving cause for any indecision in regard to style. The revolution in skirts is well under way now, however, and to decide which mode will lead and meet with approval later on is a difficult problem even for those who are oracles in the profession. The point in the general plan of skirts is that they are all made separate from the lining at the bottom, except possibly the cloth gowns. All the thin wool materials, silks, and cotton fabrics are made up in this way. The circular skirt in various forms seems to be a favrics are made up in this way. The circular skirt in various forms seems to be a fav-orite cut with some designers, and in foulskirt in various forms seems to be a favorite cut with some designers, and in foulard silks, bareges, and thin canvas materials it sometimes shows a full front and back with wide circular sides. For example, one imported model of silk has an accordion-plaited front, narrow at the top and widening out toward the bottom, plain circular sides, and an accordion-plaited back. A knife-plaited ruche of the silk, three inches wide, and edged with very narrow white lace, trims the skirt down the four seams where the fullness joins the plain part and across the lower edge at the side. This is recommended as especially good style, but the fashionable skirt this season can be the one which is most becoming to the figure, since there are so many modes from which to choose.

In heavy materials there is less fullness, while in the thin ones there seems to be abundant width; but the difference in cut and manner of making gives more of the clinging effect. One skirt of changeable blue and white taffeta has a three-inch hem at the bottom with three tiny tucks above. This finish extends up the left side, where the skirt opens over a panel of gathered white mousseline de soie, with insertions of black lace set in crosswise. This is attached to the white taffeta foundation skirt.

The Spanish flounce in varying widths

This is a true story, which goes to prove that fair femininity is not so slow in making technical phrases of their own. Since Carson was the seeming center of the universe, odd expressions have dropped quickly from the curved lips of maidens demure and matrions mature that do not savor of elegance, but show unquestionable adaptability.

There was a clinching of open unbrellas on a windy corner of Chestnut street at a rainy moment.

sertions of black lace set in crosswise. This is attached to the white taffeta foundation skirt.

The Spanish flounce in varying widths has a place among the silk gowns, and in one model it begins at the seams of the front breadth, and widens to a half yard at the back. Two rows of cream lace insertion with a space between outline the front seams, make a sharp turn, and head the ruffle all around. Other skirt models have a deep yoke around the hips, quite plain and fastening in some mysterious way, from which the full skirt hangs. If the yoke is like the skirt it may have two or three rows of lace insertion set in around the lower edge; but it it so metimes made of a contrasting material, and the top of the skirt is finished by gathering it in around the lower edge; but it its sometimes made of a contrasting material, and the top of the skirt is finished by gathering it in around the lower edge; but it its sometimes made of a contrasting material, and the top of the skirt is finished by gathering it in around the lower edge; but it its sometimes made of a contrasting material, and the top of the skirt is finished by gathering it in around the lower edge; but it its sometimes made of a contrasting material, and the top of the skirt is finished by gathering it in around the lower edge; but it its sometimes made of a contrasting material, and the top of the skirt is finished by gathering it in around the lower edge; but it its sometimes made of a contrasting material, and the top of the skirt is finished by gathering it in around the lower edge; but it its sometimes.

Beyond the Dreaus of Avarice.

"Oh, dear, I wish I were rich," said a friend. "You inherited \$2.000,000."

"Oh, I didn't mean to be a mere million-aire. I want to be so rich that a bargain surplice waists, and bolero jackets, with

back and front alike, or with a wide collar in the back and a jacket front, are still in evidence, and the bodice, with a slightly pouched front, has come to the fore again as if it were really a novelty. Then there is the full bodice, which opens on the side, from the belt to the shoulder, where it is finished with a frill of lace or chiffon, or left open for two inches over a strip of lace, gathered in like a vest. The opening is finished on the edges with straight revers two inches wide, lined with white satin and left to fall over the opening or turn back at will.

left to fall over the opening or turn back at will.

Chiffon and silk, embroidered with motifs of real lace and silver, jet or gold beads, are a special feature of bodies trimming; and a fine vine of applique lace sewn on all over the bodiee and bands of narrow black satin or velvet ribbon crossing white satin revers and ruching in small loops are ferry effective. Fancy braids of all kinds are employed, and laces and insertions in all their varying widths have first place among the trimmings for thin gowns. Knife-plaited frills and ruches of silk are also a feature of trimming, and fancy buttons, especially in small sizes, are another. Shades of violet, green, red, and pink are very much in evidence in the finish of gowns of neutral tint, and such combinations as light green on a dull blue and white foulard and green with dark heliotrope are not unnsual.

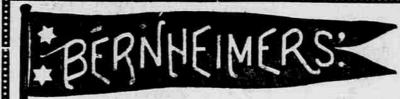


THE BOARDING HOUSE LUNCH.

How One Landlady Varies the Daily Ration Acceptably.

Ration Acceptably.

There is an excellent lady in whose family boards a young man of domestic tastes and unassailable appetite. She puts up a lunch for him every day and he carries it with him to his business. Insofar this story does not differ in any wise from the experience of thousands of other young men who board in excellent families and carry their lunches. But this young man claims that for an infinite variety of luncheons that custom cannot stale his landlady has the call. Now, a luncheon, in the parlance of the life of him who boards is a sandwich, or several of them. It takes considerable art to conceal the fact that he is eating something that he had yesterday and expects to get again to-morrow. To vary the ration taxes of the resources of the commissary of subsistence but it can be done. The young sistence but it can be done. each day. From these items he has made a partial list of sandwiches, including those which had the following ingredients: Fig paste, fried egg, grape butter, roast goose, honey, rabbit, gooseberry, chicken, jelly, roast beef, lemon marmalade, wienerwurst,



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a boiled soap, and contains no lye.

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A UNIQUE LUNCHEON.

and Their Friends.

Here is a valuable hint for the coming brides. Of course, each bride and her attendants will give the usual round of luncheons for the bride and her maids and the following suggestions for table decorations now that spring will bring bright looking flowers will, no doubt, be appreciated by many of the young women expecting to act as hostess. At a luncheon recently given the whole surface of the square table was covered with asparagus fern in diamonds of about eight inches from point to point crossing and recrossing to form an exact square, leaving a border about fourteen inches clear for the plates, glasses, etc. This network was made by fastening the vine at regular intervals with minute safety pins to one side of the cloth and carefully keeping true diagonal lines to the opposite side, after the manner of an old latticed window. Through it marguerites, full blown flowers and many buds were thickly strewn, so placed as to raise their heads clearly and having the most starry, youtful look of gayety, such as flowers have in a meadow, and yet a dainty air which was well suited to the young guests.

—How to Serve Fr

The infinite possibilities for d fects in the service of fruit, as attainment of special color set, briate to the various colored lu teas, were most artistically recently in the domestic scie ment of Pratt institute by says the New York Tribune.

On the table of fresh fruits salvers of apples bedded on grapes rested on glass platter begonia leaves. Bananas, als had their peels cut in strips band their peels cut in strips band their peels cut in strips band their peels cut in strips begonia leaves. Bananas, als had their peels cut in strips band their peels cut in str

Younghusband (complacently)—"I se you know that there were several ladies disappointed when I married

you?"
Mrs. Younghusband—"Several, my dear?
Why, every girl in my class at Vassar had
prophesied a brilliant future for me!"—
Puck.

ARTISTIC SERVICE FOR FRUITS.

The infinite possibilities for decorative effects in the service of fruit, as well as the attainment of special color schemes appropriate to the various colored luncheons an recently in the domestic science depart

cocoanut were especially dainty. Pale green and pink effects were given by canned rhubarb—canned when tender with the skin on. Pickled peaches and pears furnished a chocolate effect, while plums furnished a variety of shades, all depending upon the length of time allowed in their cooking. The longer plums are cooked the durker and richer the color, the caramel effect of the sugar combining with the color of the fruit. Cranberries furnished specially good decorative effects, used alone or in combination with other fruits. The crystallization of cranberries is simple. Cover the bottom of a large granite basin with a layer of the berries and set in a kettle of hot water. Watch closely, and when the first "pop" is heard cover a little longer, not allowing the berries to break.

The various methods of serving oranges and grape fruits were specially interesting.

a little longer, not allowing the berries to break.

The various methods of serving oranges and grape fruits were specially interesting. Some of the oranges were cut with scissors into handled baskets, and piled high with the pieces of the fruit which had been removed with a sharp pointed spoon, then dusted with sugar. Others had the skin cut in halves, and turned back to serve as a standard. Still others had the sections removed, the sace, and seeds deftly abstracted and the sections arranged on china plates like wheels, with shaved ice and sugar surrounding them. Still other suggestions were orange baskets with various colored blocks of jelly poured in, or orange sections mixed with occoanut, while glasses filled with bits of grape fruit, oranges and Malaga grapes sileed, all moistened with rum and sugar, were to be served in place of punches. of punches.
Shaddocks were cut in halves and served.

Shaddocks were cut in halves and served, some in fancy baskets made of the peel of the shaddock and others of oranges, filled with the fruit and blocks of surgar and moistened with sherry or rum.

A unique method of serving ices was in frozen pineapples, with a garniture of the pineapple spikes. The top of the pineapple was carefully cut out and the center of the fruit removed. The emptled pineapple was then covered with ice until frozen, when it was filled with cream or sherbet and the top replaced. The salver on which it rested was covered with the green spikes of the fruit.

A good suggestion for the serving of the

I Like My Wife tont's Co cause it improves her looks and is as fra-grant as violets.

A FANCY HEADDRESS DINNER.

The Most Popular of Legitimate Lent-

en Amusements.

teas, were most artistically demonstrated recently in the domestic science department of Pratt institute by Mrs. Gillett, says the New York Tribune.

On the table of fresh fruits there were salvers of apples bedded on green leaves, washed first and then polished until their green and crimson zones fairly reflected the green and grimson zones fairly reflected the light. Great bunches of burnished Malaga grapes rested on glass platters lined with begonia leaves. Hananas, also on leaves, had their peels cut in strips and turned by the contained by the contained by the contained by the proposed to have been achieved by the woman who grapes rested on glass platters lined with begonia leaves. Hananas, also on leaves, had their peels cut in strips and turned by the proposed by the contained by the contained by the contained the color to be remembered in the analysis of formal dinner giving, so she privately dinner



A good suggestion for the serving of the large yellow preserved peaches was to fill the halves with a meringue made of the white of eggs and sugar to which a spoonful of whipped cream was added.

She Had Things Fixed.

From the Belfast News.

Clara—"I suppose the brightest moment in your life was when Jack proposed?"

Cora—"Brightest? There wasn't a partigle of light in the room!"



The New Decollette Gown Is Cut Square in the Neck. The Shoulders Are High With the Buck Almost a Return to the Elisabeth Ruffle.